

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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VOLUME XXVIII ..... NO. 280  
AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—ITALIAN OPERA.—ROBERTO.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—MACRONE.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—ROADSIDE.  
WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—BUTTS—KATHERINE AND PATRICIA.  
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—BROTHER AND SISTER—MARRIED DAUGHTERS.  
NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DEVIL IN THE BOWERY—NORTH POLE—THE BLACK TIGER.  
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JACK AND THE BEAN-STALK—GHOST OF THE MAJOR HOUSE—FAIRY COLORS.  
BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—JESSE, CHIEF, WARRIOR, AND SQUAW, GIANT BOY, PYTHON, &c., at all hours. THE NAUTICAL GLOBE, FINEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.  
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 473 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—HUGH DADDY.  
WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Hall, 54 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—THE GHOST.  
ORO, CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, 685 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—PETER PETER.  
IRVING HALL, Irving place.—DREYFUS'S MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.  
AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 64 Broadway.—BALLET, PARTISANS, BELLEVILLE, &c.—THE VINDY OF DEATH.  
NEW YORK THEATRE, 455 Broadway.—SOLDIER FOR LOVE—LA SYLPHIDE.  
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—LECTURES AND LECTURES, FROM 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.  
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 9, 1863.

### THE SITUATION.

Despatches from Chattanooga up to the 7th do not report any general engagement. Both armies were still fronting each other. Considerable desultory firing had been going on. The Richmond papers of yesterday say that the rebels opened fire on Chattanooga on the 5th from Look-out Mountain, and the fire was answered from Moccasin Point. The Tennessee river had risen so rapidly that the pontoon bridge constructed by General Rosecrans was swept away. It is stated that General Bragg has been reinforced since the battle of Chickamauga by one division from Richmond, commanded by General Arnold Elzey; one from Western Virginia, commanded by General Sam. Jones; one from Petersburg and Weldon, commanded by General Ransom; three brigades from Florida, commanded by General Howell Cobb; and the three famous batteries from Lee's army—Cutts', Blodgett's and Walton's. His whole force is now estimated at one hundred and seventy-five thousand men.

Despatches from headquarters at Nashville on Wednesday evening say that there is no doubt that the enemy is being rapidly pursued by our forces, and that while he may stop to do some damage to the railroad, he will have to retreat with rapidity.

The latest from Charleston is to the 6th, and comes from Richmond. An attack was made by the rebels on that day on the frigate Ironsides, damaging her somewhat and alarming the fleet.

News from General Meade's army yesterday states that indications of a collision were manifested during the past twenty-four hours, but so far no general action had taken place.

The report that a rebel brigade occupied a position north of the Rapidan river, near the railroad, is incorrect. Our forces picket the entire north bank of the river to its confluence with the Rappahannock, and the presence there of a single rebel brigade or division would necessarily bring on a conflict.

The recent movement of General Burnside's army upon Knoxville is finely described in our columns to-day from our special correspondent and the Knoxville papers.

Our correspondence from General Foster's department represents the mysterious expedition which left Fortress Monroe on Sunday last as progressing favorably, with the prospect of an immediate happy result.

It will be seen by our despatches from Washington that the question of a settlement of the difficulties between the Northern and Southern States without further bloodshed has been under consideration both there and in Richmond. At present the matter is veiled in mystery; but our correspondent assures us that before many days elapse it may be shown that the government has either accepted or rejected a plan proposed to try to bring the war to a speedy and bloodless conclusion, without dishonor to the North or humiliation to the South.

The steamer Josie, which cleared for Havana with an assorted cargo from this port yesterday, but fell under the suspicion of the Custom House authorities that she was a blockade runner, has been detained under guard in the lower bay until her case is investigated.

Some excitement exists in Leavenworth from a fear that the rebels meditate an attack upon Fort Scott and Kansas City. All the troops from Leavenworth had been sent down, and the militia were about to be called out at last accounts.

By the arrival at St. Johns, N. P., on Wednesday night, of the steamer Columbia, from Liverpool, we have three days' later news from Europe. Earl Russell made an important speech on the American question, at Blair Gowrie, in Scotland, in which he justified England in recognizing the Confederates as belligerents, and answered some of the imputations brought by the people of the North, particularly the speech of Senator Sumner. He also asserted that, although self-interest demanded that England should break the blockade of Southern ports, she prefers the course of honor, as it would have been infamous to break it. He showed that the government had not sufficient evidence against the Alabama to detain her until after she sailed, and explained the difficulties in

the way of interference in such cases. He asserted that the British government was ready to do everything the duties of neutrality required and which is just to a friendly nation; but would not yield one jot of right to the menace of foreign Powers. He complimented the federal government and Mr. Seward upon the fairness with which they have discussed the matters of difference; but said there were others, including Senator Sumner, who had acted differently. He denounced the efforts of those who sought to create trouble between America and Europe, and with expressions of friendship toward America asserted that all his efforts would be to maintain peace.

The London Times regards the withdrawal of Mr. Mason as an evidence that the Southern confederacy now leans solely on France, and expects some immediate action in its behalf from that Power. It says that the French Emperor has taken a position on the American continent which actually enables "this poor, harassed, unrecognized confederacy to confer a favor on him."

**MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.**  
The steamer Columbia, from Liverpool on the 29th ult., via Galway on the 30th, arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on Wednesday evening, 7th inst. A telegraphic summary of the news, which is three days later, will be found in our columns this morning.

In London, on the 29th ult., consols for money closed at 93½ a 93½. In the Liverpool markets cotton was firm and without change, breadstuffs were quiet and steady, provisions were more firm, and produce was quiet.

General Wool was served at his residence yesterday with notice of an action in the Supreme Court, at the instance of Mr. Goodman, a merchant, for illegal arrest and imprisonment in Fort Lafayette. The damages claimed are \$50,000.

The Richmond Sentinel contains the following recommendations to the rebel government and the people of the South:

1. WHAT THE GOVERNMENT MUST DO.  
Tax as high as people can bear.  
Reduce the volume of the currency by every possible means.  
Suppress high prices by law.  
WHAT THE PEOPLE MUST DO.  
Pay taxes cheerfully.  
Sell to the government promptly and at fair prices.  
Hold property and personal service at the call or the need of the government.  
Lend as much money as possible to the government.  
Hold property and personal service at the call or the need of the government.

The border ruffians of Missouri and the jayhawkers of Kansas are arming for a deadly conflict. We expect soon to hear of desperate and bloody work out in that section.

The name of the government gunboat that left Boston on her trial trip on Monday is "Sassa-qua." She was built at Portsmouth, N. H.

Within the last two months Jeff. Davis' rebel incendiaries have set on fire and destroyed fifteen first class Mississippi steamboats, valued at three-quarters of a million of dollars, and caused the loss of twenty-eight lives.

House rent in Richmond, within the last eighteen months, has advanced over four hundred per cent, on an average. An old gentleman, we learn, with a large family, who rented a house for \$480 a year, now pays \$1,600, and a mechanic who paid for apartments \$150 per annum, was obliged to vacate on account of his landlord demanding \$860.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday a report was received from the Committee on Finance in favor of authorizing the Comptroller to make various transfers from certain accounts to "city contingencies," and for advertising for the departments. The report was adopted. A resolution in favor of appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expenses of entertaining the Russian naval officers, was presented. Alderman Jeremiah opposed the appropriation; he thought the friendly relations between this country and Russia might be maintained without the expenditure of so much money. The paper was then laid over. The Finance Department reported that the fund for the relief of families of volunteers, now on hand, amounted to only \$5,759 36. The ordinance appropriating the additional sum of five hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the families of those going as substitutes was called up. Alderman Hardy stated that, to his knowledge, in the Eighth district the amount paid to substitutes did not average over \$200 each. Alderman Mitchell said, in opposition, that he knew of hundreds of substitutes who had received in cash more money than would be paid to the families of volunteers in four years. The ordinance, including the families of substitutes, was adopted. After disposing of a great deal of routine business the President declared the Board adjourned for want of a quorum.

The Councilmen last evening concurred with the Board of Aldermen in adopting the suggestions submitted by the Comptroller in relation to transferring several amounts contained in the annual appropriation to other purposes, one of which is a transfer of ten thousand dollars to the fund for city contingencies to defray the expenses of the entertainment and reception of the Russian naval officers. The Board also concurred with the Aldermen in authorizing the Comptroller to issue bonds for an additional sum of \$500,000 to provide relief for the families of volunteers. The Board concurred in the resolution giving permission to the Hudson River Railroad Company to run dummy engines on their track below the town depot, for which privilege they are to pay an annual sum of \$50 for each engine. A number of bills for funerals and public receptions, favorably reported on by the Committee on National Affairs, were adopted. A report from the Committee on Charities and Donations, in favor of donating the sum of \$50 each to a number of blind people, was amended, on motion of the President, to donate the same sum to all blind and needy persons in the city of New York, and then adopted. After transacting some business of a routine nature the Board adjourned until Monday evening next at four o'clock.

There are 6,350 persons in the public institutions of the city at present. The number admitted during last week was 1,434, and the number who died, were discharged or transferred to other institutions was 1,523. Nothing of public interest occurred at the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Adam Schlosser, a German gardener, forty-eight years of age, pleaded guilty to an indictment for riot and assault and battery, which charged him with having taken part in the riots of July last. Peter McGough, an Irish pedler, twenty-two years of age, pleaded guilty of petit larceny on an indictment charging him with having extorted money from Catherine Stenwald, of 326 Tenth avenue, on the 14th of July last. Both prisoners were remanded for sentence, and the Court adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock.

The stock market was lower yesterday morning and rather weak; in the afternoon there was a partial recovery. Gold fell to 145½, closing at 145½. Exchange was 108 1/16, and very fluctuating. Money was 7½, call loans 6 a 7 per cent.

The cotton market was active, and prices were higher again yesterday. Flour fell off 5c a 10c, and wheat to 26c, with limited transactions, while corn and oats were freely purchased, mainly by speculators, at a further advance. There was increased activity in provisions, particularly pork, which was dearer. Whiskey was up to 90c a cts., with a fair inquiry, partly speculative. Hay, sugar and tobacco were in good demand. Tallow was quiet. Fish oils were higher and more sought after. The freight engagements were restricted. There were no remarkable alterations in other articles.

The Peace Question in the Cabinet.  
—Herald-A. H. H. Chance for Jeff. Davis.

From the significant fact that peace propositions have been introduced in Cabinet council at Washington, we are naturally drawn to the conclusion that the administration is satisfied that the days of the rebellion are numbered, and that the end is near at hand.

But between the radical wing of the Cabinet, headed by Mr. Chase, and the conservative wing, of which Mr. Seward is the leader, and for which Mr. Montgomery Blair is the fighting champion, there is "an irrepressible conflict," the issue of which depends upon the potential voice of President Lincoln. In the next place, looking at the matter as a politician, the intelligent reader will discover that it is not the policy of the President to pronounce judgment in advance of the approaching elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. On the contrary, while each of the two factions of the administration party are encouraged to hope for the ascendancy, both may be expected to do good service in the common cause of sustaining the administration. But after these elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, whatever may be the result, it is probable that this conflict in the Cabinet will be brought to a solution, and that in the President's annual message to Congress we shall have a programme laid down for a reconstruction of the Union which will precipitate a reconstruction of the Cabinet and a terrible fermentation in Congress and throughout the republican party.

In the meantime the industrious concentration of Union soldiers in the army of Rosecrans and the desperate efforts of Jeff. Davis to strengthen the opposing army of Bragg, the close proximity of these two armies to each other, the daily skirmishings going on between their reconnoitring detachments, and the urgent necessities of the rebellion, admonish us that a great battle at any moment may be opened on the frontiers of Georgia, the issue of which may be the end of the war. The rebellion has now staked its fortunes upon the army of Bragg, and with his overthrow it falls to pieces. The administration has all the forces and the facilities at its command essential to secure this grand result; and surely it will abundantly provide this time, as was done at last at Vicksburg, for inevitable and complete success.

But while the administration is providing for and awaiting these approaching elections in the North and this impending decisive battle in the South, in order to have a clear field for its policy of peace, we may, perhaps, profitably point out to Jeff. Davis and his confederates the way by which they may surrender all the rebellious Southern States back to the Union, and still establish themselves as the masters of a great Southern confederacy, and with the consent and co-operation of the United States. This can be readily done. Let Davis and his associate rulers at Richmond submit a proposition to the government, embracing their departure, with the collected fragments of their armies and all their faithful followers en masse, for Mexico; and let it be understood that the objects of this mighty exodus of our rebellious Southern brethren are the expulsion of the French and the inauguration of an Anglo-American government on the soil of the Mexican republic, and peace will surely follow. How can it be otherwise, when both sides will gain what they are respectively contending for—the one a restoration of the Union, and the other a magnificent Southern confederacy?

We know that the Mexicans detest the wily Frenchman, his French protectorate, his German Emperor, and all his works. We know that when General Scott was in the city of Mexico he was offered, in behalf of the Mexican people, the dictatorship of the whole country, with a salary of a million of dollars a year. In a thousand ways since that time the Mexicans have shown their partiality for the people and institutions of the United States and their desire for annexation. We are sure that, as between the American, Jeff. Davis, and the Frenchman, Louis Napoleon, the great body of the Mexican nation, Indians, negroes and all, would accept the exile from Richmond as their deliverer. In any event, Jeff. Davis, with a Southern army of over two hundred, or even one hundred thousand men at his back, and five hundred thousand camp followers, in order to secure a Southern confederacy south of the Rio Grande, would only have to march into the country and take possession.

If the peace propositions lately brought before the Cabinet do not embrace some such grand scheme of peace as this we would recommend Mr. Seward to take it up and push it through; for surely, with such liberal terms of life, liberty and dominion to Davis, his associate rebel chiefs and their followers, peace can be secured within less than ninety days.

**THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF ANOTHER DRAFT AND ITS EFFECT UPON THE ELECTIONS.**—The draft that has just taken place, in connection with the fact that a second draft is soon to be enforced, must, to a great extent, affect the coming elections, especially in all the large towns and cities. It is plainly to be seen that the administration will be compelled to soon raise more men in some form or other. The beggarly number secured by the recent draft will not meet the requirements of our army. It has failed to obtain enough to place our armies on the footing necessary at this stage of the campaign, especially as long as the rebels do not yield, which, from all accounts, they do not seem inclined to do, notwithstanding the rumors about peace in several quarters, including the family row in the President's "happy family" Cabinet. Nothing is more certain than that another call for men will be made at no distant day. If the men required cannot be raised by enlistments a draft will be inevitable. This fact cannot fail to have its effect upon the elections, especially in large cities.

In the first place there are but few if any naturalization papers being taken out in this city. Until at this period, before elections, the politicians on all sides are busy hurrying foreigners up to the office and securing their papers for them to insure their votes on election day; but now nothing of this kind is done. Those naturalized citizens who escaped the last draft will hesitate in going to the polls for fear of the next draft, knowing very well that if they vote the provost marshals will obtain their names from the poll lists, and thus render all pious "citizenship" futile. In addition to this, those who have "cleared themselves this time on the plea of ill age will not vote, for it will insure their immediate arrest. In the rural districts, where there is but little if any of this element, it will no doubt produce the opposite effect. Politicians, in making up their canvass, will do well to take notice of this fact, if they do not desire

to deceive themselves. That the government will be compelled to raise more men is a fixed fact; and every blunder of the War Bureau at Washington, like those of Sabine Pass and Tennessee, makes the fact that additional men will be required more certain. That this will upset the calculations of most of the politicians may be put down as equally sure, and leave many a candidate to dream over disappointed hopes and mourn over blighted expectations.

**The Cabinet War-Secret History of the Maryland Camp-Edin—Astounding Revelations.**

The Cabinet war for the succession continues to make developments of far more interest than any we are likely to receive for some time from the more legitimate theatres of war. The last revelation of this internecine struggle is the publication in pamphlet form of the secret correspondence and orders of Secretary Seward, General McClellan and General Banks relative to the coup d'état in the September of 1861, by which the Legislature of the State of Maryland was seized while in session, and its members sent as prisoners to Fort Mifflin and Lafayette. A very full synopsis of this pamphlet was given yesterday in a letter from Washington, and we do not hesitate to pronounce the disclosures thus boldly made from the secret archives of the War Department as the most interesting and astounding documents even of the extraordinary and revolutionary period in which we live.

Hereafter Kinglake's picture of Louis Napoleon's coup d'état will be more readily believed, and its statements will pale their ineffectual fire when contrasted with the fierce flood of light thrown upon the Maryland transaction by this extraordinary publication. That the documents forming the pamphlet have been taken from the files of the War Department there can be no doubt. They are in their very nature of the most secret and confidential character; and we can easily believe that Secretaries Chase and Stanton, in firing off this terrible rejoinder to Mr. Montgomery Blair's Rockville manifesto in behalf of the so-called conservatives of the Cabinet, were well satisfied that a period has been reached in this Cabinet war in which either they or the so-called conservatives must go under and go out. On what other hypothesis can we explain the reckless tearing aside of the veil from the Mookana of usurped authority which is here to be found?

While Secretary Seward is laboring in these latter days to place himself before the country as the friend of the border States and the conservative pillar of the Cabinet, out pops this flood of official documentary evidence from the secret archives of the War Department, showing that the conservative leader of the State Department was the organizer, more than two years ago, of a Jacobin measure unsurpassed in audacity, whereby the colonel of a Wisconsin regiment was made the instrument of seizing and imprisoning the entire Legislature of a sovereign State while in session assembled, this colonel appearing with his armed retainers in both houses at the same moment, and having authority to use force without stint or mercy in case of the slightest resistance.

Here we have all the machinery of a regular French coup d'état revealed in the exact proportions. Not a cogwheel is wanting, not a connecting link lost. The darkest features of conspiracy are portrayed in the precise words of the conspirators themselves, and we are even favored with some of the slang phrases by which men who are about to do a deed which they abhor avoid direct reference to their own acts in language. "The rances have gone" is the periphrasis which announces to General Banks that the obnoxious members of the Legislature have been arrested and put upon their travels as prisoners. "Have you any more of your friends to send from Frederick to Annapolis?" is the question by which General McClellan expresses his desire to know if any additional members of this unfortunate Legislature have been apprehended. That General McClellan, however, only acted in this matter under direct orders from the then Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, while General Banks only did his duty under General McClellan's orders, are facts of which, even in this partisan and inimical publication, we find abundant proof.

Take it for all in all, no revelations of the war surpass in thrilling interest the facts brought to light in the dry pages of this official record, and we can estimate how intense must be the internecine strife of the Cabinet when documents of so damaging a character to all concerned can be allowed to see the light of publicity. As to that part about one Andrews, of Virginia, who is said to have been "the editor of a religious paper in New York," further light is demanded. The amalgamationist Andrews, who led our late anti-draft riots, was from Virginia, and was at about the time referred to one of the editors of the World, which was then a religious paper. Can this be the same Andrews who is spoken of by the Assistant Postmaster General as "a valued friend," whose little privilege of running a rebel mail from Virginia into Maryland was not on any account to be interfered with?

We are in favor of all such disclosures as these made in the publication under notice, believing that the "association for the diffusion of sound political information" could make no better investment than in spreading this pamphlet broadcast over the land. These Cabinet squabbles only tend to strengthen public confidence in the wisdom, honesty and energy of Mr. Lincoln, while proving what poor slicks he has round him in the shape of advisers. The country is faster and faster coming to the conclusion that both the Chase and Seward factions are noisy and pestiferous nuisances, who should be abated as speedily as City Inspector Boole has abated certain of the most prominent nuisances in our city. These angry Cabinet factionists thrown overboard, "Honest Abe" will have a clear track all to himself, and may be relied upon to make the best time recorded in the modern political racing calendar when he next runs for the office of President of the United States upon the national track and for the national sweepstakes.

**POSTMASTER GENERAL BLAIR'S ROCKVILLE SPEECH—THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.**—We were completely befogged the other day when, in reading the manuscript of Mr. Montgomery Blair's speech at Rockville, Maryland, we found him laying down principles which are only advocated by the most ultra abolitionists of New England. We knew there must be some mistake about it; but we could not tell exactly where it was. It was evident that, as in the charge at Balaklava, "some one had blundered," but whether Mr. Blair himself, or the reporter,

or copy list, we could not undertake to decide; but we have to the Postmaster General the benefit of the doubt. We now have the mystery cleared up to our satisfaction. The objectionable paragraphs in the speech, as set out in an article on "Our Democratic Relations" in the Atlantic Monthly, from the pen of Charles Sumner. The quotation was not skillfully introduced in the speech, and there was nothing in the context to show what was intended.

The conservative manifesto, of which Mr. Blair was the organ, stands out, the reformer, relieved of this dark spot upon it, and we again call upon the Tribune to publish it as the answer to the abolition programme which appeared in its columns last week. The Cabinet war for the succession is one of the great events of the day, and the public has a right to have all the documents.

**The Depredations of the Southern Fleet—Imbecility of the Navy Department.**

Yesterday we published the details of the outrages committed upon our shipping by the rebel privateers in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. It is evident that the intention of these marauders was to cripple our East Indian maritime commerce and cause its transfer from American ships to vessels belonging to England or other neutral Powers. The decline in our commerce is new so general as to induce the belief that it will become total unless our naval authorities wake up to the necessity of the occasion and make some effectual effort to put a stop to the depredations of these rebel pirates.

With a glow of shame we are bound to confess that four vessels—not by any means formidable as many of the ships-of-war we possess—are actually ruining our commerce and depriving us of large revenues. The Alabama, the Florida, the Georgia and the Tuscaloosa, the ships in question, have for two years preyed upon us with impunity. Some of these vessels have been almost within gunshot of our harbor. At stated intervals they make out their reports as to the injuries done to the shipping of the North, and we find one vessel alone claiming that she has injured us to the amount of twelve millions of dollars. We may safely aver that the other ships, including the few we have captured, have destroyed over twenty millions of dollars worth of property belonging to the loyal States.

This is a fearful record, and one calling forth from the people a demand that some means be devised, without loss of time, whereby our commerce may be saved from utter ruin. Any further delay will but add to the great responsibility already incurred by our Navy Department.

We talk of an immense fleet, and yet we are seemingly at the mercy of four, comparatively speaking, insignificant rebel vessels. Are there no means to enforce upon the proper parties the display of that energy which will meet the emergency? Let any one scan the freight lists which the daily journals publish, and he will see that for months past there is scarcely any mention made of American vessels. Our merchants have in many instances been forced to transfer their ships to foreign owners—we have eaten the seed—and all because four vessels have been allowed, with an impunity which astonishes the world, to prey upon our commerce until they have learned to despise us and jeer at us to their hearts' content. Will not the President make some effort in this matter? Will he not use the power vested in him by the constitution, and force the Navy Department to the accomplishment of its duty, or rid us of the imbeciles who are allowing us to become the laughing stock of the world? A tithe of the amount lost by the depredations of the rebel vessels would have added to our naval force ships possessing great speed and most formidable in their armament. The ocean would have been rid by them of the scourges who still threaten our commerce, and we should have been spared the bitter humiliation of our present position on the seas. What will become of our commerce should the rams built in England succeed in making their escape? Those formidable vessels would drive from the ocean the last vestige of our shipping, and, when joined by the war vessels being constructed in France for the confederacy, might, to judge from matters as they appear at present, bombard and sack half our seaports.

The period for the endurance of the neglect of our Navy Department has passed; and in the name of the people, for the honor and safety of our nation, we demand from the head of our government some sign of concern in this matter—some show of sympathy for the undeserved obloquy to which we are now subjected through the neglect, the carelessness, the incompetency, the utter imbecility of the Navy Department.

**The Exhaustion of the North—How the People Suffer.**

The European journals are at length compelled to admit that the rebellious South is nearly exhausted. They do this very unwillingly, however, and seek to sweeten the bitter pill by proving that the loyal North is exhausted also. If the assertions of these journals be true, then we of the North are the most singular people upon the face of the earth. We are totally exhausted, and yet stronger than ever. We are suffering dreadfully, and yet manage to enjoy ourselves in an unprecedented manner. We are very poor, and yet spend more money than ever before. We lack the necessities of life, and yet revel in its choicest and costliest luxuries. We are most miserable, and yet most prosperous. To realize our exhaustion and see how our people suffer let us consider the present condition of New York city.

Last Saturday afternoon there were six thousand private equipages on the Drive or our beautiful Park. Our largest manufacturers of carriages are taxed to the utmost to fill their orders, and have to refuse to take any more work. A gentleman recently arriving in the city found it almost impossible to obtain room in any lively stable for his horses, as all the stalls had been engaged in advance. These are striking instances of our exhaustion. One of our war correspondents reached our office at about midnight on Wednesday, and then went over to the Astor House to rest for the night. The proprietor could not accommodate him with either a room or a cot, but offered to hire him a chair as a special favor. For four hours our correspondent walked the streets trying to discover a hotel where he could sleep, but failed in the attempt. All the boarding houses in the city are equally full. During the Crystal Palace fairs New York was pretty well jammed; but still some sort of accommodations could be provided for strangers. Now

we are as packed as an omnibus load, and there is no more room inside. This is another proof of our exhaustion. The dry goods dealers and jewelry merchants are constantly complaining that they are doing too much business, and that their highest priced articles sell first. Silks are now much more common than calico and diamonds than pebbles. Our people must be suffering severely to indulge in such extravaganzas. We ask for them the kind sympathy of all our dear European friends.

Seventeen regular places of amusement are now open in this city, besides countless concert saloons and music halls, and every one of them is overcrowded nightly. This instance of exhaustion is really dreadful; for it shows that the people rush to the theatres, at fifty cents and a dollar a head, in order to drown the recollection of the troubles which afflict them. Broadway is thronged every morning with thousands of elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen, whose attire rival the rainbow in gorgeous hues and the kaleidoscope in variety. It grieves us sorely to record this; for undoubtedly it will at once occur to our European well-wishers that the people turn out into the streets because they have no comfortable homes in which to stay. Many splendid palaces of marble and brown stone are in process of erection upon Fifth avenue and other magnificent thoroughfares, and those already erected are rented for enormous sums per annum. We can imagine the tears which will be shed by our friends across the water at this new development of our exhaustion. The officers of the Russian, English and French fleets in our harbor are entertained at a very expensive private parties, and the expense of these parties would have seemed fabulous in those good old days when New York was a very prosperous and not yet exhausted. A few days ago, in reply to an invitation to accept of the hospitalities of a neighboring city, the Russian Admiral remarked that his officers would be happy to go if they were allowed a week's notice in order to fulfill their present engagements. This reply is an exponent of our shocking exhaustion and intense suffering. Admirals Lisovski, Raynaud and Milne have been sojourning with us for a few days, and they can doubtless give a good account of our awful state. We refer the European journals to these details, ruined presences. Let the Russian and German press consult Admiral Losovski. Let the French and independent press of France beg Admiral Raynaud for his experiences. Let Admiral Milne send his private log to the London Times.

We desire that Europeans shall be correctly informed in regard to our exhaustion, our trials and ruin; and we can anticipate the genuine sincere sorrow which will ensue at Paris and London when the journalists of those delightful cities obtain the true and authentic accounts of the terrible miseries we are enduring in New York.

**British Progress in the Northwest.**  
Month after month we struggle on, earnestly and grandly, in our fight for national existence and for the integrity of our soil, and the whole world watches us, intent on the problem whether a great nation shall stand or fall. Yet it is but a short time since that a Power, whose territory on this continent ranked in extent second only to that of the United States, passed entirely out of existence as quietly as the dead leaves fall to the earth. Not only was this Power second to none other but us in the extent of its territory on this continent, but it was not far behind us; for of the eight million square miles that are called North America we hold but two million nine hundred thousand, and that Power held two million four hundred thousand. It was only the extent of half a dozen European States behind, and if the State of Texas and the Territory of Nebraska were left out of our account, that Power would have been absolute, almost despotic, over a greater extent of the earth's surface, than these great United States. But it has passed out of existence, as we have said, quietly, stealthily even. No earthquakes tolled bells in its shaken towers; there was no social convulsion anywhere, and no "wail of nations o'er its sacred walls." It has gone out of existence, and its two millions and over of square miles have passed under the control of the British government. Here is matter for the supporters of the Monroe doctrine to think over. Aided to the four hundred thousand square miles that were before British territory, they constitute the present actual British North America, and leave the United States only one hundred thousand square miles ahead. This would be a piece of land only about the size of the Territory of Kansas, or of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales together.

We allude to the Hudson's Bay Company, one of those grand monopolies of the past age. Belonging to a past age, it could not live in this. It died of the railroad and steamboat. All its extensive political power reverted to the British government, and its other effects have fallen by purchase into the hands of a company whose wealth is said to have no limit, and who intend the development to its full capacity of the whole country of Hudson's Bay "and the land it drains." Already we begin to see the change that has thus been wrought. Emigration, settlement, development in every way, was discouraged by the Hudson's Bay Company, which used its whole power to keep the land in its primitive condition as an immense preserve for the production of fur. Thus, while the United States, side by side with it, have grown to their present condition, that woe country has stood still. Now, however, different ideas prevail, and the movement of progress that a few years ago was in the world has penetrated that remote region. Thrown completely open to emigration and settlement—to all the various enterprises of capital and to the enlightenment of a semi-weekly mail—it promises to rival our own growth, and to give us on the north, with British assistance, just as a balance as France and Spain wish to establish at the other side of us. It may be part of a nice European scheme to that effect; but there can be no doubt whatever that this whole change in British North America has been fostered, if not brought about by the intense desire of the British government to rival the development of this country.

Great Britain, whose capital builds Russian railroads, Oriental packets, and even American locomotives, will spend its money freely in such a cause as this, and has begun well. Scarcely has John Bull looked over this new country and he projects a Pacific Railroad. We have a railroad in progress that is to run from St. Paul, in Minnesota, to Pembina, northwest from St. Paul, and almost on the British line. English capital contemplates our line with fa-